

ASSIGNMENT 6

Textbook Assignment: "Sterilization and Disinfection," chapter 10, pages 10-1 through 10-21.

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| <p>6-1. What process allows for the highest level of contamination control?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chemical2. Ultrasonic3. Disinfection4. Sterilization <p>6-2. Which of the following sterilization methods is preferable for all equipment and materials?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Gas2. Heat3. Ethylene oxide4. Chemical vapor <p>6-3. What area of the DTF is designed for receiving, cleaning, processing, sterilizing, storing, and issuing instruments and equipment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. CRS2. SRC3. CSR4. CPR <p>6-4. Which chart tells CSR personnel the specific order equipment, instruments, and materials are to be processed?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Figure eight2. Functional area3. Functional flow4. Functional system <p>6-5. In what area of the CSR will the disinfection, cleaning, and lubrication of dental handpieces take place?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Receiving and cleaning2. Sterilization3. Processing4. Issue | <p>6-6. In what area of the CSR will a dental assistant take contaminated instruments after completion of a patient's treatment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Issue2. Receiving3. Processing4. Sterile storage <p>6-7. What type of gloves, if any, should you wear when handling all potentially contaminated items?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Latex2. Surgical3. Heavy duty, puncture-resistant4. None; all contaminated items are disposed of as hazardous materials <p>6-8. Disinfectant used to decontaminate items before handling will be approved by what agency?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. CDA2. AAA3. ADA4. EPA <p>6-9. What cleaning process is safer and more effective than manual scrubbing?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dip tank only2. Ultrasonic only3. Both 1 and 2 above4. Automated processor <p>6-10. How many sinks allow personnel to perform the manual scrubbing method?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. One2. Two3. Three4. Four <p>6-11. What type of an effect does an ultrasonic cleaner provide?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cavitation2. Positive3. Gravity4. Ion |
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- 6-12. What maximum amount of minutes should instruments be processed in the ultrasonic cleaner to prevent damage?
1. Seven
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Five
- 6-13. For proper operation, the ultrasonic reservoir should be filled to what level with an ultrasonic solution?
1. 2" from the bottom
 2. 2" from the top
 3. 1/4 to 3/4's full
 4. 1/2 to 3/4's full
- 6-14. How often must ultrasonic solutions be changed?
1. Daily only
 2. When visibly contaminated only
 3. Both 1 or 2 above
 4. Monthly
- 6-15. You should remove instruments from the ultrasonic unit by which of the following means?
1. Your hands
 2. Mesh basket
 3. Instrument tongs
 4. Ultrasonic retriever
- 6-16. Before drying the instrument, what is the next step in the sterilization process?
1. Inspection
 2. Packaging
 3. Wrapping
 4. Storing
- 6-17. What wrapping material is suitable for both steam and dry heat sterilization?
1. Polypropylene
 2. Cellophane
 3. Peel packs
 4. Muslin
- 6-18. How are hinged instruments arranged during packaging?
1. Top to bottom
 2. Open
 3. Closed
 4. Sideways
- 6-19. To allow steam to circulate freely, how should packs be wrapped?
1. Open
 2. Tight
 3. Loosely
 4. Together
- 6-20. The sterilizer's identification numbers, preparer's initials, dates of sterilization, the expiration date, and the identification number are labeled on packs, instruments and supplies after wrapping with which, if any, of the following materials?
1. Preprinted parameter tape
 2. Preprinted indicator tape
 3. Preprinted stickers
 4. None of the above
- 6-21. The period during which sterilized items are considered safe for use is known by which of the following terms?
1. Safe zone
 2. Shelf-life only
 3. Expiration date only
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-22. What type of related shelf-life presumes continued sterility until the package is damaged, wet, or torn?
1. Pack
 2. Time
 3. Event
 4. Damaged
- 6-23. What type of related shelf life presumes that after the expiration date the item is considered outdated and should not be used?
1. Pack
 2. Time
 3. Event
 4. Damaged
- 6-24. When using the event-related method, how often are sterilizers biologically monitored?
1. Weekly
 2. Bi-weekly
 3. Monthly
 4. Quarterly

- 6-25. What is the shelf life for nonwoven blue wrap using the time-related method?
1. Indefinite
 2. 635 days
 3. 365 days
 4. 30 days
- 6-26. What occurs when freshly sterilized items are placed on metal or cold surfaces?
1. Contamination
 2. Become oily
 3. Nothing
 4. Stick
- 6-27. When storing sterilized items, how should they be arranged?
1. Alphabetically
 2. Expiration, with later dates toward the front
 3. Expiration, with later dates toward the rear
 4. Contents only, with later dates toward the front
- 6-28. At what temperature are all known organisms killed?
1. 150°F
 2. 121°F
 3. 220°F
 4. 250°F
- 6-29. A steam sterilizer may be referred to by what other name?
1. Old rusty
 2. Autoclave
 3. Autosteam
 4. Dry heat
- 6-30. What is a typical standard cycle for steam sterilization using gravity displacement?
1. 121°C, 20 minutes, 30 psi
 2. 121°C, 30 minutes, 20 psi
 3. 121°C, 25 minutes, 15 psi
 4. 121°C, 15 minutes, 15 psi
- 6-31. When placing packages in a sterilizer, how are they placed?
1. On the edges
 2. On top
 3. In middle
 4. On bottom
- 6-32. What type of sterilizer was designed to overcome the trapping of air in the chamber?
1. Air-free
 2. Dry heat
 3. Chemical vapor
 4. Prevacuum steam
- 6-33. What is the least expensive form of heat sterilization?
1. Air free
 2. Dry heat
 3. Chemical
 4. Gravity displacement
- 6-34. To sterilize wrapped instruments in a prevacuum steam sterilizer, what is the operating time and temperature for sterilizing?
1. 4 minutes at 131°F
 2. 4 minutes at 270°C
 3. 4 minutes at 270°F
 4. 4 minutes at 320°C
- 6-35. All Navy prevacuum sterilizers will be tested how often using a Bowie- Dick type test?
1. Quarterly
 2. Monthly
 3. Weekly
 4. Daily
- 6-36. How often is the interior of a steam sterilizer cleaned before heating?
1. After each use
 2. Daily
 3. Monthly
 4. After every 5 cycles
- 6-37. What is the typical dry heat cycle?
1. 90 minutes at 320 - 345°F
 2. 90 minutes at 345°C
 3. 90 minutes at 300°F
 4. 90 minutes at 375°F
- 6-38. How often is biological monitoring performed on a dry heat convection unit?
1. Quarterly
 2. Monthly
 3. Weekly
 4. Daily

6-39. What percent of water content, if any, occurs with chemical vapor sterilization?

1. 10
2. 15
3. 30
4. None of the above

6-40. During ethylene oxide sterilization, using a heated unit, how many hours is sterilization achieved if the temperature is 120°?

1. One
2. Two only
3. Three only
4. Both 2 and 3 above

6-41. If using a salt sterilizer, what type of material is used to line the well of the sterilizer to prevent corrosion?

1. Lead foil
2. Waxed paper
3. Aluminum foil
4. Metal protector

6-42. What agency classifies chemical disinfectants and sterilants?

1. ADA
2. ATF
3. FDA
4. FCC

6-43. What is the most effective and preferred method of sterilization for autoclavable handpieces?

1. Dry heat
2. Chemical
3. Ethylene oxide
4. Steam autoclave

6-44. What is the most effective and preferred method of sterilization for plastic impression trays?

1. Dry heat
2. Ethylene oxide
3. Steam autoclave
4. Chemical disinfectants

6-45. What type of sterilization monitor will change color upon short exposure to sterilizing conditions?

1. Internal
2. External
3. Biological
4. Incubator type

6-46. What type of sterilization monitor will change color when exposed to steam, dry heat, or chemical vapor?

1. Internal
2. External
3. Universal
4. Biological

6-47. What type of sterilization monitor will assess whether sterilization actually occurred?

1. Internal
2. External
3. Universal
4. Biological

6-48. At a minimum, how often will biological monitoring be performed?

1. Monthly
2. Weekly
3. Daily
4. Both 2 and 3 above

6-49. Within what area of a sterilizer should biological spore strips or ampules be placed?

1. Top rack
2. Bottom rack
3. Most accessible
4. Least accessible

6-50. What is the first step to be performed when positive biological monitoring occurs?

1. Notify dental repair personnel
2. Notify commanding officer
3. Notify ICO
4. Notify COI

6-51. What type of sterilization monitor, if any, is used for liquid sterilants?

1. Internal
2. External
3. Biological
4. None of the above

- 6-52. Disinfection is a more lethal process than sterilization.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-53. Which of the following levels of disinfectants are classified by the EPA?
1. Low, middle, and high
 2. Low, high, and medium
 3. Maximum, low, and high
 4. Intermediate, high, and low
- 6-54. What two types of micro-organisms are killed by all three levels of disinfection?
1. Bacterial spores and non lipid viruses
 2. Tubercle bacillus and lipid viruses
 3. Lipid viruses and vegetative spores
 4. Lipid viruses and vegetative bacteria
- 6-55. What are the three factors that influence germicidal procedures?
1. Bioburden, nature of the material, and organic debris present
 2. Organic debris present, type of sterilizer, and bioburden
 3. Nature of the material, bioburden, and packaging
 4. Bioburden, packaging, and type of sterilizer
- 6-56. What effect on time, if any, does high levels of a chemical agent have when a chemical disinfection is used?
1. Four hours
 2. Six hours
 3. Longer
 4. Shorter
- 6-57. What level of a disinfectant and sterilant are glutaraldehyde-based solutions classified?
1. Medium
 2. High
 3. Low
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-58. Which of the following is a disadvantage when using chlorine dioxide-based solutions?
1. Has a 24-day use life as a sterilant
 2. Does not readily penetrate inorganic debris
 3. Must be discarded daily
 4. All of the above
- 6-59. Protective eyewear and gloves are not required when using chemical agents.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-60. The biocidal activity of iodophors is accomplished with how many minutes of exposure?
1. 1 to 25
 2. 10 to 25
 3. 15 to 25
 4. 20 to 25
- 6-61. What level of disinfection are iodophors and phenolics classified?
1. Intermediate
 2. High
 3. Middle
 4. Low
- 6-62. All semicritical category items should receive what level of disinfection?
1. Intermediate
 2. High
 3. Middle
 4. Low
- 6-63. All noncritical category items require at least what level of disinfection?
1. Intermediate
 2. Middle
 3. High
 4. Low